the Barrant' Lan and Course, to rose

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. POSTAGE REFORM IN THE HOUSE. THE THREE CENT BATE ADOPTED.

African Colonization in the Senate.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY

Presentation of Petitions for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

> die., die., die. THIR TY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION. Senate. BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON , Jan. 15, 1851. THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. Dickinson presented three petitions about amend Ing patent laws. COLONIZATION AND ANTI-AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE PETITION

Mr. CLAY presented three petitions from Indians, praying that Congress would adopt some steps to remore all those free colored people in the United States who are willing to ge to Africa, and that provisions be made for their support for one year after their arrival there. Also, a petition from Rhode Island, signed by every member of the State Senate, most of the members of the House. bers of the House, by ex-Governors, ex-Senators, ex-Members of the Legislature, by many of the literati of Members of the Legislature, by many of the aterate of the State, by many heads of colleges, and by the great body of citizens in private life. They pray that more effectual means may be adopted for the suppression of African slave trade. They depict the horrors of the trade in vivid colors, and represent that the measures adopted by Great Bri-tain. France, and the United States, by keeping up a equadron on the coast of Africa, have been a failure. They represent that the only effectual remedy for the on of the African slave trade, is the encour agement of and establishing colonies all along the coast Africa. The colonies now there, within their limits,

have wholly suppressed the trade, and they occupy one-third of the coast. The petitioners ask that a line of ateamers, or of packet vessels, be established to ply be-tween the United States and the coast of Africs. Mr. CLAY said that these petitions had sug-ested to him the importance of the subject. He linded to the report lately sent to the Senate by the State Department, in which it appeared that the importation of slaves into Brazil, Cuba, and other southern countries, has increased immensely. This trade is mainly carried on by American vessels. Minety-three American vessels cleared within one year from ports in Brazil for the coast of Africa. These American vessels were sold in the Brazil for the coast of Africa. orts on the coast of Africa. The vessel, while actually old, sails to Africa under the American flag. When arrived there the Captain sees the agent to whom he ja to deliver the vessel. He then informs his crew that the vessel is sold; that a new crew is to be shipped, and that the American flag is to come down. The poor allors have the alternative to remain and perish from want on the coast of Africa, or to re-ship in and navigate the vessel with a cargo of slaves, to Brazil. It had been recommended as a means of breaking up this pro-ceeding, that the United States shall refuse to grant sea. trade to carry them there except the slave trade. All failure, so far as concerns stopping of the slave trade; at all events, it is ascertained that the good results are not equivalent to the great cost and sacrifice of health and life, in keeping the squadron up. The United States keep up a squadron on the coast of Africa under the lighth article of the treaty of Washington, amounting o a force of eighty guns, and also a squadron on the of dollars annually, besides a great sacrifice of life and health. He thought that if these squadrons as they did not prevent the trade-were withdrawn,

health. He thought that if these squadrons—as they did not prevent the trade—were withdrawn, there would not be such a sacrifice of American lives. He thought that there was no effectual remedy to suppress the slave trade, but the occupation of the whole African cocast, by colonies, and thus stop the trade at home, and onlits threshold. By the treaty of Washington, the United States were only oblige to keep a squadron on the coast of Brazil, for five years, those five years have long since expired. It was a question of financial economy, whether this squadron should be kept up at such expense, and the lives of gallant ceamen be jeopardized and sacrifized, when no good fruits follow. There was no project of the age squal to that of transporting, with their own consent; to the coast of Africa, the people of color. What was to become of them here? In this city, under the eye of Congress, their number has been doubled in the last ten years. Many of the States of the Union have airsely adopted legislation for their exclusion, and prohibitions against them have been adopted in the hast ten years. Many of the States of the Union have airsely adopted legislation for their exclusion and prohibitions against them have been adopted in the hast ten years. Many of the States of the Union have airsely stopped legislation for their exclusion and prohibitions against them have been adopted in the hast ten years. While years them to the home of their ancestors. It will benefit the miles at the North the elaves at the South, and greatly improve the condition of the poor creatures themselves, for it they remain here, they must continue to be a degraded grace. No come, no section or State of country can be injured by their colonization on the coast of Africa. It will, if we could only give up the prejudices and unhappy causes of agitation which have so long disturbed us, if the people of the North would only promit the people of the South - if they would only consider that if slavery be an evil, it is confined the promit of the sp

Mr. Foors—I call the Senator to order. It is not increder thus to characterize the legislation of the country.

Mr. Ress said he had another point of order; and that was, that it was not in order to discuss petitions, and thus consume all the morning hour.

The Chain said that Mr. Hale had a right to express his opinion of the law; but the rule was, that in presenting petitions, nothing was in order but to state triefly the contents of the petition.

Mr. Foors—Does the Chair decide that demunciation of the law is out of order?

The Chairs—The Chair made no such decision. The Senator is at liberty to go on as long as he pleases, denouncing the legislation of Congress.

Mr. Halk—I assure the Senate that I will not go one-tent the extent in condemning this law that the Senator from Mississippi did in denunciation of the section of Congress, at the last session, in regard to the public printer (Laughter.)

Mr. Halk—I think the Senator from Kentucky, in this remarks, this morning, was wholly mistaken in anying that the petitions he presented recommended the only—

Mr Foors—I call the Senator to order. It was not do noter to discuss the subject of colonization in presenting this petition.

The Chairman said that the Senator from New Hampohire was not in order.

Mr Halk—All I have to say is, that I am giad that I have alleited such a tender regard for the rules.—

(Laughter.)

Mr. Werrecome moved that the petition be laid on

have elicited such a tender regard for the rules,— (Laughter.) Mr. Whirecome moved that the petition be laid on

the table.

Mr. Transer said that other petitions had been reberred, and why should not this be?

Mr. Foece demanded the yeas and nays, which were

Senate.

The Museum Mirence Case.

Mr. Foorz insisted on the enforcement of the rule.
Mr. Yulke said he would state his reasons.
Objections were made from several quarters.
Mr. Jefferson Davis considered a Senator had a right to state his reasons for not veting.
Mr. Yulke then asked to be excused from voting. The reason why he did not vote, was that resolutions were now pending before the Legislature of Florida, instructing the Senators from that State not to vote on any question connected with the Fugitive Slave law.
Mr. Mangum called for the yeas and nays on excusing Mr. Yules.
Great cenfusion in the chamber.
Mr. Hamlin thougot that all this was out of order. While the Senate was voting on one subject, no other vote could be interposed. Here was a vete within a vote. No person could be scussed from voting, unless he was excused before the vote commenced.
The Chair was understood to say that the proceedings were out of order.
Great commotion throughout the chamber.
Mr. Berriew said he had been momentarily out of the hall, and desired the Senater from Florida to repeat his reasons for asking to be excused.
Mr. Yulke again stated the reasons.
Mr. Berriew said that even if the resolutions of instructions had passed the Legislature of Florida, he did not think they should prevent the Senator from discharging the duty of all senators, imposed by the constitution.
Mr. Halk saked to be excused from voting on the motion to excuse the Senator from Florida. (Laughter).
Mr. Saward said that the considered it a matter to be judged of by every one for himself, whether to vote on his extra the subject of the same said that the new Hampshire Senator had exposed the "higher law," which was expected from Florida. (Laughter)
Mr. Saward said that the New Hampshire Senator only vote, on any question. He would not vote to compel another to vote.
Mr. Foorze was glad that the New Hampshire Senator had exposed the "higher law," which we exposed the "higher law," which we exposed the "higher law," the required every Senator to vote.
Mr. Halle called him to order.
The C

was recorded.

Mr. Usman voted; and Mr. Balbwin also voted.

Mr. Burlina, of Bouth Carolina, said he had not voted, nor did he intend to vote. He occupied the same position as the Senator from Florida—he would not vote.

same position as the Senator from Florida—he would not vete.

The Chair.—Call the Senator from South Carolins.

Becarrary.—Mr. Butler," "Mr. Butler." No response was given.

The Chair announced the vote to be decided in the affirmative, and the petition was laid on the table.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas.—Measrs. Atchison. Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury. Case. Clay, Gemens, Davis of Miss. Dawson. Dickinson. Benge, of lews. Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Gwina, Heuston. Hunter, Joace. King, Mangum, Misses. Morton, Norrie, Fearce, Phelys. Rhett, Rusk, shields, Soule, Spream, Underwood, Sales, Whitcomb—Sc. Soule, Spream, Underwood, Sales, Whitcomb—Sc. Cooper. John Davis, Davien, Dedee of Wissen. Hale. Hamlin, Miller, Seward, Smith. Upham, Walber, Winthrop.

Mr. Seward of Hudeon, New York, praying for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Mangum moved that the motion to refer be laid on the table. Carried, without a count.

Mr. Douwers was notice of sides passages.

Mr. Dickinson gave notice of a joint resolution, giving surgeons in the navy, for land service, the same rations as are given a medical officer of the army.

rations as are given a medical officer of the army.

AIR. Benven reported back, with amendment, the bill to direct payment to California of all moneys collected in her ports, as revenue on imports, prier to her admission into the Union.

The Senate teck up the bill granting five years' pension to certain widows and orphans of soldiers of the the United States; and after debate the bill was postponed.

poned.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill to cede the public lands to States, &c.

Mr. Walker concluded his speech in favor of the Mr. Walker concluded his speech in favor of the bill.
Mr. Benton gave notice of an amendment.
Mr. Skward desired to speak on the bill, but not now; and on his motion the subject was postponed for one week.

one week.

THE PRENCH SPOLIATION BILL

Was next taken up, but before any action was had
the Senate went into executive session, and shortly
after adjourned.

House of Representatives. BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

CHEAP POSTAGE BILL The question was taken on sgreeing to the amendment pending yesterday, providing three cents on single let; No diminution of mail facilities, nor reductions of com-pensation to postmasters, should the bill pass. Re-

jected, only two members voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Brown (dem.) of Ia., offered an amendme miles, and over that distance five cents; por shall the mail facilities be diminished nor pastmasters salaries reduced by the act. Rejected, 52 to 72.

Mr. Dimmex (dem) of Penn., proposed, three, five and ten cents postage, according to distance. Rejected yeas 8, nave not counted.

the first section of the original bill, namely, upon each letter not weighing over one half ounce, three cents letter not weighing over one half ounce, three cents and for each additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce, three cents—provided no post effine now existing shall be discontinued—nor shall the mail service on any mail route be discontinued or diminished in consequence of any dimination of the revenues that may result from this act, and provided it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to establish new post-offices, and place the mail service on new mail routes established, or that may be betreafter established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed, and provided that the compensation of the postmasters shall not be diminished in consequence of the passed of this act.

After several unsuccessful efforts to amend, this proposition was agreed to—ages 91, noes 70.

The first section was thus disposed of by the committee.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the

The first section was thus disposed of by the committee.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the second section of the bill.

Mr Porvan moved a substitute for it, charging, on printed matter, weighing two ounces, one cast, books, not weighing over thirty ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter, provided that newspapers delivered in the State where published, shall be chargeable with only one half the foreging rates.

Various amendments were offered to this proposition, and rejected.

Two amendments, similar in substance, were agreed to—that no postage shall be charged on newspapers mailed and delivered in the county where published, nor within thirty miles of the place of publication.

Another amendment was agreed to, deducting fifty per cent on magazine postage, when prepaid.

Without perfecting the second section, the committee rore, and the House ajourned.

Interesting from Washington.

Interesting from Washington PLARE UP IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—CON-GRESSIONAL DOINGS—TREATY WITH THE TRANS

INDIANS, ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861. On the election of a Judge, there has been a flare up in the Virginia Legislature, which, it is thought, will dissolve the democratic party. Mr. Parker, a compro-

Cheap postage is looking up to-day.

The French Spoilation bill of five millions will be

The government agents have recently effected trea ties with the Texan Indians, by which the Indians promise the restitution of all stolen property, and the prisoners in their possession. Some tribes were not represented in the councils, particularly the Camanches, but the agents report strong hopes of shortly inducing them to enter into similar conditions, with mere faithful compliance in future.

New Onleans, Jan. 11, 1851. The steamship Alabama was caught in a violen-"norther," and compelled to put into Tebuantepeo where she remained for seven days. The Alabama ha been three weeks in making the pareage, and it was feared she was lost.

A collision occurred to day, between the steamers Princeton and Alamo, by which the former was sunk. All on board were rescued, except one man. Her cargo, consisting of cotton, was saved.

Tremendons Coflagration of Grease-Loss

The extensive lard oil and candle factory of Mesers. Groes & Destrich, with the machinery and a large stock, was totally destroyed by fire last sight. About 26,000 the offary were in the building. The total loss is about \$100,000, half of which is insured. A fire broke cut this afternoon in Stagg & Shay's extensive sugarcuting ham house, but was extinguished without much damage. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

BY MORSE'S WAGNETIC TELEGRAPH ALBANY, Jan 15, 1851

For amendment of the Commissioner's map of Brook lyn; for the par redemption of country bank notes in the city of New York.

Bills were reported prohibiting the members of mu-tual insurance companies from voting for directors by proxy; to repeal the charter of the Croton Turnpike Company.

Company.

Concurrent Resolution.

For the reduction of pestage—referred to the Literature Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND NOTICED.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Mosgan, to amend the General Banking law

Notice was given of a bill to establish a uniform standard of weights and measures.

The Senate adjourned, te attend the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, January 15, 1861.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York men of Albany, for a law protecting them from arrest for the repeal or modification of the Militia law.

From the Judiciary Committee, unfavorably, upon the petition asking for an amendment of the charter of the city of Brooklyn; from same committee, a bill amendatory of the act incorporating mining and manufacturing associations.

ufacturing associations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide for the incorporation of building associations; to amend the act incorporating the Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.

Pennsylvania Legislature

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1851.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate to charter the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh; relating to part nerships in this Commonwealth; to extend the charter of the Schuylkill Bank, of Philadelphia, and to reduce of the schuyikii Bans, or rhindespins, and to reduce the capital; also one to apportion the State lato twenty judicial districts. A resolution was offered calling upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth for information in relation to the number of judicial dis-tricts, and the counties constituting each, the salaries of the judges, &c. &c. In the House, bills were introduced to charter the Bank of Tamaqua, and revise the militia system of the Commonwealth.

Interesting from Yucatan-Declaration of Independence, &c.

New Onleans, Jan. 11, 1841.

The steamship Alabama brings news from the city of Mexico to the 1st instant, to the effect that Yucatam has pronounced against the supreme government, and declared herself independent of Mexico.

Advices from the city of Mexico to January lat, fifteen days later, are at hand. Except the continuance of Indian troubles, the country remains quiet.

Serious Affray. BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH,'8 WALL STREET.

TROY, Jan. 15, 1851.

We learn that, on Tuesday night, three young men, residents of Cohoes, were coming to West Trey, and in passing through the toll gate, drove on the wrong in passing through the toil gate, drove on the wrong side, when the gate keeper requested them to back out and pass through the gate that was open In attempting to do so, the shafts of the outer were broken. They asked for a light, and when Mr Abbott, the gate keeper, opened his office, one of the men pulled him out of the office, knocked him down, and otherwise beat him. Mr. Abbott shot the man, whose name is Chaunesy, with a revolver. Mr. A. is badly hurt, and Chaunesy is not expected to live. King and the other man are in custody.

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1851. The Royal Mail steamship Niagare sailed at noon with fifty-eight passengers, for Liverpool, and ten for Halitax. She took out \$4 800 in gold dust, \$9,500 in sovereigns, and \$100,400 in silver dollars—the latter from Canada.

ALBANY, January 15, 1851.

The President called the meeting to order in the As-

sambly chamber at 12 o'clock, when the Secretary called the list of the members, and afterwards pro-oceded to read the report of the Executive Committee, which is quite long, and embraces all the operations of the Society for the past year.

Retrorelogical Observations.
BY NORSE'S TELEGRAPH LINE, 16 WALL STREET. BY NORSE'S TELEGRAPH LINE, 16 WALL STEERT.

BUYALO, JANUARY 15 - 8 A.M.

Wind from the south, thawing very last. It is a beautiful morning, and the barometer falling.

8 P.M.—The wind is still south, and it has thawed rapidly. The barometer continued falling until 6 o'clock, but is now rising.

BOCHESTER, January 15 - 8 A.M.

It is a beautiful spring-like morning, mild and pleasant. There is no sleighing here; the roads are bare; the thermometer 48 degrees above zero.

6 P.M.—This has been a very lovely spring day, warm and fine. The sun has shone out clear and bright, and the snew is fast disappearing. The thermometer 48 degrees above zero.

Owned, January 15 - 8 A.M.

There is a mild south wind hers, and the snow is disappearing rapidly. The weather is pleasant, and the thermometer 43 degrees above zero.

8 P.M.—The weather still continues pleasant, and it is thawing quite fast. The wind south; the then mometer at 43 degrees above zero.

S. P.M.—The weather still continues pleasant, and it is thawing quite fast. The wind south; the then mometer at 43 degrees above zero.

S. P.M.—The weather still continues pleasant, and it is thawing quite fast. The wind south; the then mometer at 43 degrees above zero.

S. P.M.—The weather still continues pleasant, and it is thawing quite fast. The wind south; the then mometer at 43 degrees above zero.

S. P.M.—The weather still continues pleasant, and it is the worn mild and pleasant, and thaw very fast; the wind south. The thermometer stands at 50 above zero.

S. P.M.—It is warm and pleasant weather, and has

sp. M.—It is warm and pleasant weather, and has thawed fast all day. The wind southwest; the thermometer at 43 degrees above zero.

The weather is beautiful clear and warm, with the wind south the thermometer at 44 above. The baroneter at 29 840

wind south the thermometer at 44 above. The barometer at 29 349

5 P.M.—The weather has been quite mild and pleasant to day. The snow is rapidly thawing. The wind is unchanged since morning, the thermometer at 44 degrees above zero; the barometer at 29 300.

The weather is very cloudy, warm and hazy, with the wind south, and the thermometer at 42 above.

5 P.M.—The weather is rather misty, and the wind south. The thermometer stands at 43 degrees above zero.

Whitzmank, January 15—5 A.M.

WHITEHALL, January 15-8 A.M. Whitzmank, January 15—5 A.M.
The weather is very mild, and thawing isst.

Busineseen, January 15—8 A.M.
The thaw centinues, and the weather is very mild.

8r. John, January 15—8 A.M.
The thermometer is at 38 above zero, and it is raining a little.

The weather hary, with the wind southwest, and appearances of rain. The thermometer at 23 above, the barometer 25,280.

Quance, January 15—8 A.M.

The weather cloudy, with the wind southwest. The thermometer at 30 above, and the barometer at 20,55; unusually mild.

Tonowro, January 15—8 A.M.

The weather is cloudy and mild, with the thermometer at 28 above.

The weather is cloudy and very mild, with the ther nometer at 25 above. mometer at 35 above.

Thor, January 15—8 A.M.

The weather is mild and cloudy, and thawing very rapidly. The thermometer at 46 above.

8 P.M.—The weather has been very mild and pleasant all day. The thermometer ranged at 40 degrees above zero. The sleighing going fast.

sant all day. The thermometer ranged at 40 degrees above zero. The sleighing going fast.

BY BAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 29 WALL STREET.
WILMINGTON, JANUARY 15.—13 M.

The weather is clear and pleasant, with the wind W. S. W. The thermometer at 48 above zero.

8 P.M.—The weather is clear and fine; the thermometer at 47 degrees above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15.—12 M.

The weather is clear and warm, and the thermometer stands at 52 above zero.

8 P.M.—The weather is clear and fine; the thermometer at 50 degrees above zero.

8 P.M.—It is clear and pleasant weather, like spring, with the thermometer at 57 above zero.

8 P.M.—It is clear and mild weather; the thermometer at 53 degrees above zero.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15.—12 M.

The weather is clear and mild; the thermometer at 53 degrees above zero.

8 P.M.—The weather is clear and mild; the thermometer at 62 degrees above zero.

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8 P.M.—The weather is clear and mild; the thermometer at 63 degrees above zero.

8 P.M.—The weather is clear and mild; the thermometer at 60 degrees above zero.

The Elections for U. S. Senators.

MASSACHUSETTS. Bosron, Jan 15, 1861.

The House refused, by forty-eight majority, to post-

pone the election of United States Senator, and pr

minority, and a motion to adjourn was carried by eight votes. The free soilers declare that if Summer is not elected, Mr. Boutwell will be requested to resign. There is much excitement, and it is generally conceded There is much excitement, and it is generally conceded that Mr. Sumner cannot be elected. The free soliers have unanimously resolved to nominate no other can-didate; and, in the present state of affairs, they de-mand that the democrats shall not use the power given to them, through their means, to displace any person at present holding office.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 15, 1851.

There has been much more balleting for United States Senator, but with the same result as those last

Debates of angry character occurred between the two wings of the democracy, which eccupied nearly the entire day. Mr. Benton's character was discussed and defended, at considerable length.

The Niegara Smuggling Case Bosron, Jan. 15, 1851.

Dolliver was examined to day, on the charge of

Dolliver was examined to day, on the charge of smuggling from the Niagara, and was committed for trial in March. Captain Leitch testified that he had received a letter from Brownlow, the absconding outcher of the ship, dated and postmarked "New York," confessing as to the smuggling of the goods, and stating that he alone was guilty.

Braingrield, January 15, 1851.
A great foot race, for \$500 a side, came off at Long-A great loot race, for \$500 a side, came off at Long-meadow, this afternoon. A young Englishman, named Poole, undertook to run 5 miles in 31 minutes,—he succeeded casily, and had 40 seconds to spare, at though the track was muddy. He will, to-morrow, for another wager of the same amount, undertake to do 10 miles in 64 minutes. Great excitement is manifested here as to the result.

Panorama of Broadway Burned. afternoon, in Concert Hall, on State street, which, for a time, threalened serious destruction, but by the exertions of the firemen it did not spread. Bullard's Panoramb of Broadway, valued at about \$15,000 was consumed.

Mayor of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh.
John B. Guthrie, democrat, has been elected Mayor of this city.

Court of Appeals.

No. 23, reserved; 24, argued; 176, submitted; 102, submitted; 25, on argument. During the atternoon session the argument on \$6. 25 was concluded.

Mad lie Jenny Lind arrived at Havana on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the Isabel, from Charleston, as menthe 4th inst., in the Isabel, from Charleston, as men-tioned in the Hereld yesterday. She went ashore in a custom house boat as soon as the Pabel got into the harbor. There was no demonstration on her land-ing—cnly about a dozen persons on the Mole. She pro-ceeded to a new house opened for harby Mr. De For-rest, of New York. She arrived very much out of sorts, and found fault with the house and all the persons in it. She remained only a couple of days, and eft it on the morning of the 6th inst , and has taken a house on the Paseo, outside the walls. Her first con-cert was to have been given on Friday the 10th inst

She will not give more than two or three concerts. There was very little said about her.

The Havans correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, under date of the Sth inst., says:—

Jenny Lind arrived here on the morning of the 5th, and to her astonishment, there was not a soul on the wharf to say "here comes Jenny Lind." By the exertions of Mr. Barnum's agent, the government boat was despatched for her and she was permitted to come on shore without undergoing the usual formalities imposed upon strangers. A carriage was waiting, in which Jenny and her companions entered, and in a few moments, she landed at the Hotel de Colon. Not a person was to be seen there but the doorkeeper. a few moments, she landed at the Hotel de Colon. Not a person was to be seen there but the doorkeeper of the house; and Jenny, with a fee showing much indignation, accompanied by her attendants, came running up the stairs, and when on the landing leading to the grand saloon, I came forth from my dormitory, and was a witness of the proceedings. Jenny complained that "the apartments were not suitable nor comfortable;" she evitently expected to be in a private house, and was in a regular rage. The sweet, angelic Jenny actually flew into a vulgar pastion!—expressing herself in French with the greatest websumence

vale house, and was in a regular rage. The sweet, angelic Jeany actually flew into a vulgar passion:—expressing herself in French with the greatest vehemence.

The end of the first act caused Barnum to appear, who evidently was very muchafraid to encounter Jenny, (as he had, by promises of the greatest confort, induced her to ceme hers.) but there was no backing out so he knocked at the door, and was admitted. After the conference, he returned and told the proprietor of the house that he wanted more rooms, also the grand sais; for this alteration the proprietor asked some one hundred dollars a week more than he formerly received (\$300). This was returned by Barnum; so, after staying here too days, and placing themselves it a very ridiculous position, they let the house for another, outside of the walls and near the theatre; for this house she pays fifteen ounces per month, and \$200 for the use of the furniture. After the extraordinary success that Jenny Lind met with in the United States, and the great excitement that the created there, to some here, without a person to welcome her? And on her serival at the hotel there was not even a person to look at her? Can you linarine anything more unpleasans?

Mr. Barnum certainly has not be a fortunate in his arrangements, and this time he has been taken in. If Jenny does not bewitch the fashionables on her first apparament, and this time he has been taken in. If Jenny does not bewitch the fashionables on her first apparament, and this time he has been taken in. If Jenny does not bewitch the fashionables on her first apparament, and this time he has been taken in. If Jenny does not hewiten the fashionables on her first apparament, and this time he has been taken in. If Jenny does not bewitch the fashionables on her first apparament, and this time he has been then in the intercept of the latest the fortunate in his arrangement, and this time he has been taken in. If Jenny does not bewitch the fashionables on her first apparament, and this time he has been taken in. If Je

chilling for a ceat. This is said to be too high, although, if she can only please, the theatre will be crowded at any price.

These who have been witnesses of Jenny Lind's and Barnum's settions here, and at the same time are aware of the expense and inconvenience that Mr. BeForest has been put to are satisfied that the first parties have acted very improperly, leaving Mr. DeForest without a moment's notice, and without any other explanation than "that Miss Lind could not sleep in the nights from the neise that was made."

Jenny told the proprietor of the house several times, that he only "wisled to make money out of her face," and to prevent the success of hissupposed speculation, she never walked even from room to room, but always, in the most tragic manner rad, as if transic, from door to door. This was the more remarkable as ne one in the house evinced the slightest curiosity, and every one laughed at the Nightingale's flight. On the last day she was reasonable, and the doors of rooms were left unlocked; her porters seeing no excitement, supt with their heads on the table, probably dreaming of those exciting times passed through in New York and circwhere. Yesterday evening I saw Jenny walking the plana with her cousies and Barnum, locking as meekly as possible. There was ne excitement, no notice of Jenny being there—everybody was occupied as they would have been, if she, the great American Jenny, had not been there. What impressed me most, was the unaccountable fact of Miss Lind walking in the plana among bundreds of gentlemen, without a veit over her face, when at her own hotel, when no one expressed the elightest curiosity, she, as before described, ran on every occasion in the most theatrical manner, for the purpose of eccaping observation. However, for the purpose of eccaping observation.

The Sectional Dock Accident.

The Sectional Dock Accident.

New Yors, Jan. 15, 1851.

To vie horror of vier hemanic.

I see you attribute the cause of the dreadful accident, which happened yesterday on the Sectional Dock, to the carciesness of the persons who erected the stoges; such, however, is not the case. On the Sectional Dock there are arrange used for laying stages, consisting of uprights secured by hooks and staples, and it was by the deficiency of these staples the accident occurred. These staples. I have learned since the needfoot have given may several times before, and should have been more strongly secured. By giving this a place in you, columns, you will do me justice, and give the public the proper view of the case.

J. P. PLATE.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE

TWENTY-FIRST STREET FALL OF SIX NEWFIVE-STORY HOUSES.

NUMBERS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

SIX MEN TAKEN OUT DEAD.

Many More Supposed to be Killed. SEVERAL MORE OR LESS INJURED.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock one of those terrible accidents occurred in our city which have become so frequent of late, and are so desidedly the re-sult of reckleseness of human life, and an inordinate desire to grow suddenly rich at the expense of hamadesire to grow suddenly rich at the expense of huma-nity, that our citizens are becoming seriously alarmed or their personal security, not knowing the day or the hour when they may be overwhelmed in those rotten fabries which are called houses. There was no wind— no storm—nothing to cause the fall bythose buildings but the absolute insufficiency of the materials, and the insecure manner in which they were built. Yet they were to have brown stone fronts, and to be very elegant when finished, like the whited sepulchres men-ioned in scripture, outwardly beautiful to look upon ioned in scripture, outwardly beautiful to look upon, but within full of rottenness. The misfortune is, that these houses are notan isolated case; all through the city the same art of work is being run up, to the danger of the lives of the workmen, the passers by, or the

inhabitants, should these structures stand so long.

The six buildings, which are the cause of the loss of so much of human life, were being built on what is called speculation; that is, they were to be sold or leased as soon as completed. They are situated in Twenty third street (south side), between Fifth and Sixth avanues. The reconstructions Birth avenues. The proprietors were Thomas A. Em-mett and Mrs. Pell, the former being the owner of the ground. The agent was Mr. James B. Glentworth, who contracted with George Spencer to be architect. builder and carpenter. They were to be paid for by instalments, at so much per story, as each story was com-pleted, and the last payment had been just made. The rear and end walls of the range were finished, also the party walls, and yesterday they were laying the roof beams, but the front was still left open, the brown stone, of which it was to be constructed, not having arrived; and this blander was, in a great degree, the cause of the catastrophe, for had the tront been built with the rest, the walls would probably not have given way, bad as they evidently were. This seems likely irom the manner in which they fell, the party walls giving way in front, and holding fast in the rear, where they were supported by the back wall. The party walls were built without mortar, or at least without mortar having lime in it. The bricks, after the fail, were as clean as before they were put into the building. The outside of the rear wall was built partly with lime and sand; but it was like a veneer, for the liner part, which was built with clay, orumbled away from it, and left it standing when the firemen and the police afterwards prostrated it with a view the better to extricate the dead from the ruins.

The bricks are of the worst description, and the small portion of lime used also very inferior. The joints were only three inch hemiock, and everything indicated the non-substantial nature of the work. Had the frost continued till the frost wall was erected, the building might possibly have stood for a time. The thaw, kowever, proved its unsoundness to such a degree that the walls buiged at the foundation, and it was necessary to prop them. A foreman builder passing by to his work, yesterday morning, on looking at those buildings, said they would come down heiors night, and his prediction proved trus.

There were lakeleen masons and twenty laborers at work on now of the kin heuses. On one there was none at work Besides these thirty three workmen there was the foreman John Fleming, and the contractor George Spencer.

At the time the building fell, Fleming and Spencer were in front, and thus secaped. Spencer took to his heels and was not seen after. Had he been tound, he would have been arrested.

About haif past one o'clock the party walls gave way towards the front, falling one after the other, from west to east, with a fearful crash, bu stone, of which it was to be constructed, not having arrived; and this blander was, in a great degree, the

the spot and filled the air with their immentations, while others looked on in mute agony—between hope and despair.

The captain and assistant captain of police, of the Eighteenth Ward, (in which the disaster occurred), and the captains and assistant captains of the Ninth and Sisteenth Wards, were early at the scene, with the men from their respective stations, and were most active and efficient. Mr. Matsell, the Chlet of Police, who is ever at his post on such occasions, was on the ground in a very shruttime after the occurrence, and took the direction of the whole affeit. He discharged his duty in the most creditable manner and was ably assisted by his clerk. Mr. MacKeller

The fremen, who are never absent when danger is to be encountered, were promptly in action. The members of 48 Engine and 3 Hook and Ladder were first at the scene, and rendered powerful assistance. The following were also in early attendance: -Il Hose; 24 Ragine; 14 Hose; 16 Hook, and 6 Hook and Ladder.

These brave fellows, aided by the police, went to work with a hearty good will; and many of them dashed in among the ruins, while the fragments of walls still standing, were shaking over their heads. The Chief of Police, however, instited upon having those tettering walls pulled down. Mr. Gleutworth, who was on the spot, did not object, and he also consented to daily labourers being employed to assist. Accordingly, the Bremen prostrated, by means of ladders and ropes, the rear wall and the pertions of the party walls that were still standing. Forement in this peril was Tutbill Reddeld, foreman of Hock and Ladder No. 3, who showed a courage and coeiness which casts into the shade the valor which "seeks the bubble reputation at the camera's month." This first great necessity was accomplished without less of life, leaving a few fragments still standing. Forement in this peril was Tutbill Reddeld, foreman of Hock and thus the behal and the release and coeiness which caste in the shade the wall was fought that the behal and down with the hole a

him.

Another was found under the ruins by the sound of his voice and taken out; and another had his legs sticking out, but his body covered, and it was supposed he was drad, as he could not or did not speak. Yet, when he was taken out, he was found to be almost washurt.

when he was taken out, be was found to be almost unburt.

At 7 o'clock the Chief of Police ordered the protration of the remaining portion of the party walls, and called from the rumaining portion of the party walls, and called from the rumainose who were engaged in the search. The manner in which these walls literally crumbled at the very truch of a ladder, art sent up a dust, showed of what sert of stuff they were made, though they were tredve inches thick.

This accomplished, a respite was taken, and the police and firemen, many of whom had not eaten any thing since morning, proceeded to the Fourth aveaus for refreshments.

Fitteen of the dremen were then selected to preside over and direct the gange of labourer and the Chief of Police, accompanied by Alderman Delamater, and a party of police, returned to the scene of singulator, when the search was resumed. We should mention that Alderman Delamater was present very soom after the scene of the search was resumed. We should mention that Alderman Delamater was present very soom after the scene of the search was resumed. We should mention that Alderman Delamater was present very soom after the scene of the search was resented and gave directions to have everything that was needful done at any

spectacle to see the friends of the missing waiting in the most painful anxiety for the finding of the bodies, or groping themselves among the ruins for the dead, or it might be that a faint hope lingered that they might be still alive.

P. B. Since the foregoing was written we again visited the rome, and one additional dead body had been found (not identified), making six in all. Up to one o'clock, when we left, there were no mere bodies found though four of the houses had been cleared out, and only two at the west end remained to be searched. It is, therefore, hoped that the extent of this calemity is not so great as at first anticipated, and that several escaping immediately few home in panic. The men worked most heroically. The street was filled with beams and bricks. Never, in so short a time, was so much work done. The Chief of Police was still at his post.

much work done. The Chief of Police was still at his post.

The new play of the "Btudent of Moriaix, or the Patient Heart," now being played at this popular and well managed establishment, is attracting immense audiences, whose pleasure in witnessing the excellence of the dramatic talent exhibited in this splendid production, is manifested by the most unaniplaudits. J. R. Scott sustains, with great dramatic elevarness, the character of Eugene Lacaidie, and Tilton, as the Count d'Auvergne, is admirable. Miss Wemyss, an actress who is generally admired, sustains the character of Hortense d'Auvergne with great professional ability. In fine, the entire cast of this play is such that each member of the corps dramatique has given to him a part exactly suited to his materal and acquired talent, and honoe its triumphant success. Miss Hiffert will sing one of her admired beliads, and this will be followed by the comedy of "My Aunt," in which Mr. Fenno will play Diek Dashall. The entertainments will conclude with the drama of "Nick of the Woods." J. R. Scott figuring as Bleody Nathan, Reginald Ashburn, Nick of the Woods, and the Jibbenaincay.

Broadway Theatrac, we are glad to perceive the metropolitan theatre, are properly appreciated. Every night this spacious and beautiful establishment is crowded in every department. This audiences, too, are of the right kind—the boxes were crammed with fashionable citisens—the family circles with highly respectable lovers of the drama, and all seemed delighted in finding that such splendid spectacles could be produced at the Broadway theatre. We have seddom seen more beautiful scenery, so little confusion in the working of intricate machinery, and such admires, the German dector has given another convincing pross of his great histricenic ability; Conway, as Mephistophiles is excellent—the given mander to provide manages the German student capitally. In fine, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Whiting, Miss Adeline, and the ballet corps, all acquir the member of his every department well co

doubt, attract a brilliant audience.

National Theatrac.—Purdy, always alive to the interest and pleasure of his patrons, presents a bill of uncommon attraction for this evening. The entertainments will commence with the moral and instructive drama of the "Drunkard"—Mr. H. Watkins as Edward Middleton, and Miss Mestayer as Mary Wilson. The erchestra will play the overture to the Bromes Horse, and this will be followed by the grand romantic sup terpsichorean spectacle, entitled the "Froile of the Fairies," which has been produced with new scenery, extensive machinery, properties, new and beautiful music, and interspersed with exquisite dancing. Nearly all the talented attachors of this theatre will appear in the respective characters. The orchestra will next play the overture to "La Bayaders," and the entertainment will conclude with the comic ballet of the "Frisky Cobbler".

AMERICAN MUSEUM —This establishment is, as usual, attracting very large assemblages. We are not sur-

day.

Sattler's Commonance—These beautiful paintings are spoken of by every one who has seen them, in terms of great praise.

Washington Hall.—The beautiful Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress seems to gain every day in public favor, as the attendance proves.

Storman Hall.—These who can take delight in a work of exquisite intitute merit, should call and see the beautiful tableaux of New England. Miss Charterte Cushman, the great American tragio scirese, has concluded brilliant engagements at Cin-cinnati and Louisville, and is on her way to New Or-leans, where she appears on the Elst inst.

leans, where she appears on the Ilst inst.

Italian Opena House — Lucrenia Borgia was represented last night, before a very large audience. Fewer subscribers were present than usual, which left some reats unoccupied. The reception of Parodi was such as might have been expected, when we consider her claims to popularity, and the carnestness with which he has always applied herself to meet the expectations of the public. Perhaps no vocalist of such reality great genius and artistic skill, ever had more to contend with than the determined opposition of some persons, who have porelisted in their false estimates from the commencement of the season; yet, by soch performances as we have recently had. Parodi has triumphed; and last night she drew from every auditor the most unqualified admiration. Never did she sing with more spirit and effect, and never was the enthusiasm of those before her more sincers and hearts. She was called out at the end of every act, and was loudly applauded by the whole audience, many of whom rose from their seats to pay homage to her talent. Path did not seem to be in very good voice, but was encored in the drinking song. Lorial sang admirably, and throughout displayed more than erdinary excellence. Beneventano, too, as the Duke performed most acceptably, singing his music with great power and effect. It will be many a long day before we shall have a singer to fill the place of this artist. The dament of the state of the company will make a rare combination of talent, the equal of which few European cities can boast.

Charact's Missersus.—There are all sorts and characters of amusements now in the city of New York, when Farodi, and the chief vocalists of the company will make a rare combination of talent, the equal of which few European cities can boast.

Charact's Missersus announce a fine bill of entertainment for this evening Negro melodies in abundance, instrumental performance and dancing. The bone player is very clover.

Anna Branor.—This distinguished vocalist has been giving concert

Board of Education.

Jan. 15—Luther Bradish was called to the chair, in the absence of the President

APPROPRIATIONS.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of appropriating the sum of \$2.465 bl. to supply a dedictory to meet the expense of the school of the Eleventh ward to the 1st Feb. 1881, was adopted, also, a report from the same committee, appropriating \$1.645 12 to pay for the erection of furnaces in ward school No. 25.

No. 25.

New school, in the firth ward school No. 25.

A report of the committee appropriating the sum of \$12 0.00 to purchase a site for a new school house, in the Fifth ward, was received; and a resolution authorising the ward officers to make a contract for the purchase of three lots of ground at the corner of North Moore and Variok streets, was adopted.

Schools of the streets was adopted.

Schools of the street was adopted.

Schools of the street was not a feeling and legal to the ward officers of the Sixth ward to ascertain the cost of making certain alterations in the ward schools Nos 6 and 8 in accordance with the diagram produced, and report the same to the heard.

Adjourned to next Wednesday, the 22d.